



Personnel

## SECURITY POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDIZATION EVALUATION PROGRAMS

AFI 36-2225, 1 March 1996, is supplemented as follows:

1.3.5. When the capability exists to maintain an automated test bank, the training section may use it in place of a written test bank. The training section will supplement handbooks when required. Local information is derived from major command (MAJCOM), base, wing, and squadron directives.

★1.3.6. When all items are completed and signed-off by the certifier, the trainer notifies the training section so the Standardization and Evaluation (Stan-Eval) section evaluation can be scheduled.

1.7.1. Test before training may be used to satisfy ancillary training requirements.

1.7.2. Prepare a separate AF Form 797, **Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS**, for each unique duty position; for example, desk sergeant, patrolman, entry controller, alarm response team (ART)/security response team (SRT) member, and confinement. An AF Form 797 is not required for overhead positions when written guidance exists.

1.9.1. Document training of resource augmentation duty (READY) personnel.

2.4.1. The use of automated systems for maintaining file documentation is authorized, provided the system is backed up regularly and the records are listed on the office file plan.

★2.4.2. The section supervisor establishes estimated completion dates for items that cannot be corrected within the suspense period. The Stan-Eval section monitors progress. The section supervisor submits a detailed monthly status report through Stan-Eval to the chief of security police until all open deficiencies are corrected. Record open items that cannot be corrected

within 30 days, individually, on AETC Form 102, **Self-Inspection Discrepancy**, or any similar form. Forms may be automated.

★2.5.1. The chief of security police can determine whether a Stan-Eval should be conducted more frequently for specific positions.

2.5.2. Evaluate support personnel in their contingency position. A contingency position is defined as the duty position a person would normally be expected to fill during contingencies such as deployments, major accidents, expanded security operations, etc.

★2.5.3. If personnel are on temporary duty (TDY) during their anniversary date, allow 30 duty days to prepare for the Stan-Eval. Conduct the Stan-Eval within 30 duty days after the individual completes qualification training.

★2.5.5. If the unit has a security mission, ensure a sufficient number of questions adequately address security operations. For positions such as military working dog handler and armorer, a separate Stan-Eval is not required for certification. Include questions from that area on the duty position Stan-Eval.

★2.5.6. Personnel who are certified in a complex job position may perform duties in a job position of a lesser complexity without an additional Stan-Eval, unless the area requires formal schooling or award of a special experience identifier.

2.5.8. Security Police Automated System (SPAS), Security Police Computer Assisted Training Program (SPCAT), or any automated test generation program may be used to establish the test banks.

★2.6.1. Stan-Eval prepares practical scenarios to create situations that are as realistic as possible; for example, situations security police can expect to encounter during the performance of their duties. Prepare AF Form 689, **Task Performance Checklist**, or automated product for each task evaluated during the performance portion of evaluation.

2.6.2. On tasks that the individual cannot perform, the trainer must conduct review training until the trainee can demonstrate proficiency.

2.8.1. Chiefs of security police can establish a higher passing score for their respective units. Award the AETC Form 21, **Certificate of Achievement**, to all those who achieve an outstanding rating. Outstanding is reserved for those individuals obtaining a score of 96 to 100 on the written and oral testing phases and a "go" in the

performance phase. The weapons safety test score is not figured into the equation.

2.8.2. A critical discrepancy causes immediate failure. A critical discrepancy is defined as (1) any unsafe act that could or did result in death or serious bodily injury, (2) any weapon safety violation, or (3) failure to properly secure priority resources.

★2.8.3.1. Complete review training within 15 duty days. Only conduct the reevaluation on the failed phase of the original Stan-Eval. The maximum attainable score for a follow-up evaluation is qualified. Record the actual numerical score attained on the follow-up evaluation on the AF Form 689 or an automated product.

**2.9. (Added)(AETC) Form Prescribed.** AETC Form 21.

STANLEY L. BUSBOOM, Colonel, USAF  
Chief of Security Police